

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair.
Continued cold.
Highest temperature yesterday, 20; lowest, 9.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 126—DAILY.

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REDS SCATTER IN PANIC; 2,635 ARE HELD FOR DEPORTATION; REVOLT PLOT LIKELY TO BE COUNTERED BY COMMUNIST COUNCIL IN RUSSIA; INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS PREPARE TO BREAK WITH WILSON

MOVE TO SAVE TREATY HEADED BY HOKE SMITH

Calls Conference at Home
in Effort to Pave Way for
Compromise.

DONE TO RESCUE PARTY
Seeks to Form a Group About
Which Moderate Reserva-
tionists Can Gather.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The independent Democratic forces of the Senate will make their first definite effort to-morrow to organize an anti-Wilson group around which to assemble the vote necessary to ratify the Versailles treaty with whatever reservations are necessary.

Coming almost on the eve of the Jackson Day Democratic rally in Washington and being under the leadership of Southern Senators, who for a long time have been growing restive under the Wilson domination, the move has a large significance as relates both to national politics and the prospect for ratification of the treaty.

Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.) is the real leader of the movement to break away from the Wilson control. The movement is based on the belief among a considerable and growing Democratic group that to follow the President's dictation to the point of assuming party responsibility for failure of the treaty inevitably means party wreck.

Hearing From Folks at Home.

Beyond that, it signifies that the home troubles of Democratic Senators are beginning to force their hands. They must decide whether they will follow the President even to perdition or whether they will make a course independent of him and trust to their constituencies to give them credit for independence and the sincere effort to end the anomalous condition of legal war in the midst of actual peace.

Senator Smith has just returned from Georgia, where he has been speaking the recess looking after his reelection campaign. The opposition has been active and the treaty highly unpopular. Senator Smith voted for reservations in the last session and the Democratic movement has been decidedly of the regular Democratic reservation. His supporters think he has straightened out his political position at home, but he comes back to Washington strengthened in the faith of independent action and determined to help find a way to settling the treaty issue regardless of the demands of the President.

Conference of Reservationists.

To this end the Georgian has invited to a conference at his home to-morrow afternoon a group of Democrats who may be roughly described as the Democratic complement to the Republican mild reservationists. That is, they could be called the "strong reservationists" among Democrats, which would bring them into approximate touch with the "mild" group of Republicans. About fifteen Democratic Senators are expected to attend the gathering at the Smith home. It represents the first broad movement to determine whether a large enough group of Democrats can be brought together with the Republicans who favor ratification to push the treaty through in any form at all.

Senator Smith talked with several of his Democratic colleagues to-day and also with Senator McNary (Ore.), one of the most active of the Republican mild reservationist force. He expressed the opinion that ratification with reservations is popular in Georgia, estimating that 60 per cent. of the people favor the substance of the Lodge reservations, 20 per cent. want ratification without any reservations at all and 20 per cent. are opposed to ratification on any terms.

Who the Independent Are.

Thus the group of independently inclined Democrats to whom Senator Smith is making his appeal includes those who are willing to act independently of White House orders and vote for reservations which the White House condemns. This group is represented by Senator Smith (Ga.), Kendrick (Wyo.), Smith (S. C.), Smith (Ark.), Henderson (Nev.), Phelan (Cal.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Trammell (Fla.), Fletcher (Fla.), Dial (S. C.), Gerry (R. I.) and Wolcott (Del.). These twelve are described as disposed to cut loose from the leadership of either the White House or Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), and go in for ratification on such terms as can secure it.

In general sympathy with these, but some of them for various reasons less disposed to open breach with the President, are named Underwood (Ala.), Bankhead (Ala.), Owen (Okla.), Hays (Mo.), Gore (Okla.), Myers (Mont.), Walsh (Mass.), Shields (Tenn.) and Kirby (Ark.). This makes a total of twenty-one in two groups that shade

Nitti Leaves for Paris to Settle Fiume Row

ROME, Jan. 3.—Premier Nitti left at noon to-day for Paris, where he has been invited to meet Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, and possibly an American representative.

It is understood another effort will be made to settle the Fiume question.

TWIN DINNERS OPEN CAMPAIGN

Duplicate Democratic Feasts
and Speeches for Jack-
son Day.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Two independent Democratic dinners, one at the Waldorf and the other at the Hotel Hamilton, will be held to-morrow to mark the birth of Andrew Jackson.

Each dinner will feature a speech by a prominent Democratic leader.

The dinners will be held at 6 o'clock.

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GEN. DENIKINE IS OVERTHROWN AND FIRED UPON

One of His Aids Is Killed
When Assassin Attacks
Anti-Red Leader.

NEW GOVERNMENT SET UP
Gen. Romanovsky Takes Con-
trol in Name of the Regen-
eration of Russia.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. Denikine, according to advice received by the *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen. One of Denikine's aids was killed.

Gen. Denikine's Government in southern Russia has been overthrown and Gen. Romanovsky has been chosen to replace Gen. Denikine as anti-Bolshevik chief, according to a wireless despatch received here from Moscow quoting advice from Tanager.

The report indicates that owing to defeats along the front a coup d'etat occurred at Gen. Denikine's headquarters, and that his Government has been replaced by a group known as the "Voskreseniye Rossii," a term meaning the "Regeneration of Russia."

Reds Capture Tauris.

The capture of Tauris, on the Volga 110 miles south-southwest of Kamskikh, is announced in a Bolshevik official statement received from Moscow by wireless. The Bolshevik forces took much booty, the statement adds.

The Supreme Council in Paris at to-day's session decided to take measures for the removal from South Russia of Russian Nationals who have become refugees from the Bolsheviks in the advance of the Soviet troops against the Denikine forces.

Despatches received in official quarters from Odessa say that the Russian volunteer army which recently captured the town of Proskurov, 175 miles southwest of Kiev, took a railroad train containing the treasury of Gen. Petlura, the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik commander. Twenty-four cars composed the train, one of which conveyed gold and silver, and old Russian bank notes. The despatches assert that altogether the Bolsheviks carried off several hundred million rubles.

During the past autumn Denikine's forces steadily northward, defeating the Soviet troops in many battles and apparently threatening Moscow. After he had reached Orel, 120 miles south of the Soviet capital, however, he encountered stern resistance, which soon developed into a fight extending over a virtually continuous front 400 miles in length.

Reds Approach Black Sea.

Bolshevik cavalry finally filtered through the Denikine line, breaking communications in the rear, and forced the anti-Soviet forces to fall back rapidly. Recent despatches have indicated the Bolsheviks were approaching the shores of the Black Sea, on the western end of the front, and the Volga River, further east.

There were reports last month that Denikine had been dismissed from command of the anti-Red army in southern Russia, but these were never confirmed. Later it was said he might succeed Admiral Kolchak as head of the Russian army in the far eastern provinces of Siberia. There is no other Russian General by that name in available army lists.

U. S. WATCHING NEW
MOVES IN BALTIC

Learns Details of Red-Estho-
nian Agreement.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department to-day learned the following details of the terms of the proposed peace treaty between the Estonians and Bolsheviks:

Paish Is Not in U. S. for British Government

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Treasury has given official intimation that Sir George Paish is not in America officially for the Government, or that he is commissioned to obtain credits there for Europe.

This, however, has not dissipated the hope that his trip may result in convincing the Americans of the necessity of loans to Central Europe.

The British Mission made public last night a message received from the British Treasury as follows:

The British Treasury wish it to be known that the rumor has not the slightest foundation; that Sir George Paish is not in America in any official capacity, and does not represent the British Treasury. The proposal described in the rumor is diametrically opposed to the policy of the British Treasury, who will not borrow a single dollar from the United States for the purpose of loaning in Europe.

ORDERS LOANS OF \$17,000,000

U. S. Finance Corporation Acts
on Applications for Funds
to Help Exporters.

MORE TO BE MADE SOON

Poland, France, Britain and
Belgium Are Beneficiaries
of Present Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Appeals of American business for aid in financing the reconstruction of Europe were answered to-day when the War Finance Corporation announced that four loans aggregating \$17,000,000 soon would be made to commercial interests, which will employ the money in exporting needed materials to the stricken nations.

Wide difference of opinion has existed among Government officials as to the advisability of extending governmental aid to manufacturing exporters. Decision of the corporation to utilize its powers under the amended War Finance Corporation act was no surprise, however, as Secretary Glass has taken a definite stand in favor of tendering assistance of some sort.

Two loans, each for \$5,000,000, have been arranged to finance the exportation of locomotives and agricultural machinery to Poland and the agricultural machinery to England, France and Belgium.

A third loan for \$5,000,000, negotiations for which were said to have passed to the final stage, will go to an electrical machinery corporation and will be used for the rehabilitation of stricken sections of Belgium and France, where all electrical machinery was destroyed by the Germans.

An advance of \$2,000,000 also is included in the total of \$17,000,000 to go to several banks which will furnish funds for the exportation of machinery to reconstruct steel mills in France. Loans which the corporation is making are favorably viewed by the War Finance Corporation act, which permits the lending of not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 in aiding American industry to export to Europe.

Gov. Allen for Wood
FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Promptly Sidetracks Boom
Launched by White.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

TORONTO, Kan., Jan. 3.—Gov. Allen, punctured to-day his boom for the Presidency, removed half a dozen hungry aspirants for the job of succeeding him as Governor of Kansas and spoke a word of endorsement of Major Gen. Wood for President. William Allen White launched yesterday a boom for Governor Allen for President.

"I am not a candidate for President," Gov. Allen said. "I have a big job now, and one in which I am much interested. Just at present I am a candidate for reelection as Governor of Kansas. If I am elected, I will be a strong supporter of the Presidential nomination and I am a strong, able man. At present it looks as if he would get the nomination."

MERCURY DOWN TO 9.

Milder Weather in Sight, With
Probability of Snow.

The low mark established yesterday by the official Weather Bureau thermometer was 9 degrees above zero. This figure was reached at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the temperature thereafter rising gradually to 21 at 4 P. M. The indications are for milder weather to-day, the forecasters said last night, with possible light falls of snow in this vicinity. Yesterday's cold spell, while severe, falls considerably short of the record established on December 18, when the official thermometer touched zero.

GERMAN URGES WORLD REVISION OF TRADE FIGHT

Hans Kraemer, of Board of
Economics, Proposes Sys-
tem of Monopolies.

HIS COUNTRY'S SOLE HOPE
Suggests Each Nation Furnish
World's Supply in Fields
Best Suited.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Correspondent of The Sun.
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BERLIN, Jan. 3.—German industry is launching a programme of coal saving and priority which for scope and the cooperation it entails is the greatest united economic effort the Germans have made yet. It embraces a social reform which is to raise the miners from the foot of the social scale to the top and to make them the best craft living in the best environment of any working group.

The change involves an addition to the number of miners of 150,000 and the erection for them of model dwellings according to the finest standards of modern architecture; in other words, the building at a cost of 4,500,000,000 marks (normally more than \$1,000,000,000) of a permanent city the size of Hanover.

It includes also the re-partition of all coal shipments to give priority to producers of raw and basic materials and means the temporary closing down of numerous factories producing finished articles and a consequent increase in unemployment.

Led by Hans Kraemer.

The programme is the work of the economic council of the Ministry of Economics and is composed of representatives of employers, of the Government and of the public under the chairmanship of Hans Kraemer, president of the Reichsgruppe Industrie, the leading figure in the German paper industry.

Kraemer told *The Sun* correspondent that while the full programme had not been sanctioned yet by the labor representatives, they had approved a priority rule for the nitrogen industry which would assure a remarkable output of fertilizers of 60,000 tons a month and he felt confident of the immediate success of the labor men to a priority rule for the soda industry, and ultimately to the remaining priority provisions.

"The labor leaders," he explained, "are afraid of the short period of unemployment, yet they must acknowledge that while the plan predicated great privation at the beginning it is an ultimate insurance against unemployment." He said that the labor men had accepted the decision of the coal miners to withhold their demands for a six hour day and to continue to work seven hours, adding:

"We were most in favor of an action by the German industry was receiving to-day in comparison with peace times and they realized that unless the amount of coal was increased there was no hope for our survival. Our programme is to increase the production of German fuel 30,000,000 tons annually, which will more than make up the 20,000,000 tons we are forced to deliver to France."

Peat Fields Opened Up.

"We expect to attain the new maximum in three years. Already the extension of the digging employs 40,000 men and rapid progress has been made in opening untouched peat fields, which abound in Germany. The work of extending the underground mines is going ahead favorably although at this time it is limited to the Ruhr region."

"In the Ruhr-region most of the new homes for miners will be built. Homes will be erected also for the peat diggers, now housed in army barracks. No independent cities are to be erected overnight as it were, but suburbs completely equipped with sanitary appliances, electricity and gas will be added to existing Ruhr cities."

"Homes will be designed with two objectives, to be convenient and to be beautiful. They will have gardens which will be located pleasantly on the streets. Our idea is to make them so attractive that the workers will wish to possess them. The Government is not bearing the financial burden of this undertaking, but it is born by the consumers who will pay a levy on every pound of coal purchased. It is intended that the miners shall buy their own homes from their wages on long term easy payments."

The priority rule falls heavily on German home industries; it is a drastic, even a heroic measure which apparently should be agreed to only under fear of an impending disaster. German industry is living from hand to mouth; it is flooded with orders and even is amply provided with certain raw materials, but the railroads are incompetent, even though they consume one-third of the total coal production. There is a heater-skitter race for the other two-thirds.

Little Regard for Future.

The Germans are receiving raw materials from the giver of the order, practically selling only labor plus a commission, and are not looking ahead, not reconstructing, not providing for eventual independence in so far as their own raw materials are available.

MILIONS GIVEN RED AGITATORS FOR REVOLUTION

Plan Was to Develop Steel
and Coal Strikes Into
General Walkout.

ALL FIELDS PENETRATED
Federal Raids Disclose Menace
of Communist and Commu-
nist Labor Parties.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—From records of the Communist labor parties, seized in the nationwide raids last night, it was revealed to-day that the main purpose of the radical alien members of these organizations was an armed revolution of terror and violence to overthrow the Government of the United States. The recent coal and steel strikes were to be the vehicles for a general strike throughout the country, culminating with the overthrow of the present system of Government and the establishment of the Soviet system.

Evidence obtained by agents of the Department of Justice revealed that the Communist movement in this country was started by the left wing of the Socialist party of America, which broke from the loyal Socialists during the war and refused to back the Government. Among the leaders of the left wing Socialists was Victor Berger, now out on bail following his conviction for violation of the espionage laws.

The Communist principles, which were to guide the movement in this country, were reaffirmed and adopted at the international Soviet congress in Moscow last March. Attending this conference as the leading figures were Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Leon Trotsky, War Minister under Lenin.

Distribution of Agitators.

Plans for the armed overthrow of the Government extended through several of the large cities of the country, with a definite programme for the expansion of the coal and steel strikes. Agitators had been distributed among the foreign born population spreading propaganda in support of the general strike. In the last two weeks of the coal strike these agitators had penetrated every mining section east of the Mississippi.

When miners voted to return to work the Communist agents spread their propaganda of distrust of the Government. The miners became frightened and refused to return to work. This explains one of the difficulties in getting the men back to the mines after the strike had been called off.

In the light of the new developments the disorders in the closing weeks of the coal strike in West Virginia, where there were threats of attacks and armed battles seemed imminent, now are laid directly at the door of the radical propagandists. It was from the left wing of the Socialist party that the agitators were made to convert these men to the doctrine of direct action and the Communist theories.

In addition to the work among the miners, a revolt by the negroes of the country also was planned. The negroes were to be used in gaining the freedom of direct action and the Communist theories.

Ball Funds to Be Used.

At a fund, mounting into the millions, was at hand, to take care of the financial needs of the propagandists. Large sums of this money had been set aside under the heading "ball funds" and were to be used in gaining the freedom of any of the agitators who might be arrested while preaching overthrow and revolt. These funds were available in the steel and coal strikes as a plan of campaign as systematic against the Communist and their plans was gathered by the Federal agents. In some cases the agents associated directly with the miners and attempted to convert these men to the doctrine of direct action and the Communist theories.

The settlement of the coal strike and the failure of the steel strike to expand to the promised proportions were disappointments to the Communist chiefs. They confidently expected that these dual strikes, sponsored and managed largely with Red propaganda, would result in the final general revolt and destruction of the present Government.

Officials here are confident that when their final plans have been completed the Communist and their propaganda will have been shattered. Francis L. Garvan, Assistant Attorney-General, last night made public his memorandum, upon which the Government holds that the Communist and the Communist labor parties come directly under the espionage law and hence are amenable to its terms. The memorandum disclosed that both groups of Reds were pledged to fight any suggestion of military action by the United States against the Soviet of Russia.

Forty Nations to Send Delegates.

BERN, Jan. 3.—Forty countries will be represented at the world conference of Jewish peoples to be held at Zurich March 7 to 11, it is announced. More than seventy Jewish charitable organizations have been invited to send delegates.

Stockholm Floods U. S. With "Red" Literature

DEPARTMENT of Justice agents discovered yesterday that much of the Red revolutionary literature being circulated in this country is printed in Stockholm. How it is smuggled in here is a mystery which Federal agents are endeavoring to solve.

It was recalled yesterday that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Bolshevik Government here, recently linked a member of the Swedish Parliament with Bolshevik activities, and admitted that this man, whose name is Strom, has been acting as one of Lenin's paid agents. Strom resides in Stockholm.

ENGLISH LABOR WINS AT POLLS

Tom Myers Defeats Sir John
Simon, Former Home Sec-
retary, in Bye-Election.

COALITION FORCES SPLIT

Col. Bryan Fairfax, Supported
by Lloyd George, Runs Third
in Spen Valley Race.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tom Myers, Labor candidate, defeated Sir John Simon, former Secretary for Home Affairs, in the Parliamentary bye-election in the Spen Valley district December 20. A count of the ballots revealed to-day. The district always has been a Liberal stronghold.

While the Labor candidate won it was not altogether a Labor victory, for the reason that the opposition was divided. The Labor candidate received 11,962 votes, while Sir John, Liberal, polled 10,244 and Col. Bryan Fairfax, Coalitionist Liberal, received 8,184.

The Coalitionists refused to support Sir John, who was opposed by the Prime Minister, and nominated Col. Fairfax. Despite the Government support Fairfax ran last.

The election was really a duel between the coalition and Aquilithan Liberals over the right to name a candidate. The district has been for years a stronghold of the Aquilithans and they did not believe the opposition would go to the length of placing a candidate in opposition to Sir John. The coalition whips, however, accepted the challenge and nominated Fairfax, who was politically unimportant in the district.

The Laborists are elated over the result of the election, following as closely upon their remarkable showing in the Bromley district, where their candidate fell only a few votes short of victory. Even the strongest Labor partisans did not expect a victory, despite the recent showing of unexpected strength by their candidates in districts all over the country.

The Labor candidates have been turning political conditions topsy turvy in all the bye-elections. The vote received by the candidate in the regular Spen Valley election was 8,538, 2,900 less than they polled December 20. In Plymouth the Labor vote increased from 5,600 to 9,000. In Rushmore from 3,000 to 6,800 and in Bromley, where previously there had been no Labor candidate, the Labor entrant received 10,777 votes. At St. Albans another Laborite, in a fight for a seat in which the party made no previous contact, polled 8,905 votes.

LUSK RAIDERS SEIZE BOLSHEVIK PAPERS

Find Masses of Propaganda
in Four Print Plants.

Agents of the Lusk Legislative Committee, raiding the offices of four Bolshevik newspapers in this city last night and seized masses of literature and correspondence. The raiders had search warrants issued by Chief Magistrate William Adams, which were directed to Maximilian Cohen, Bert De Wolf, George Ashkenauze and Harry Wintsky, local Communist and radical leaders, who are said to be the managers of the plants raided. The warrants were obtained by Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, and Archibald E. Stevenson of counsel for the Lusk Committee.

The plants raided were the *Communist World* and *Elera*, a Hungarian radical paper, of 5 Third street; *Der Kampf*, a Jewish radical sheet, of 413 Grand street, and a Ukrainian semi-weekly of 222 Fifth street.

CLUB WOMEN ADOPT LOWER PRICE SLOGAN

They Find Inspiration in
Mother Goose Rhyme.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The women's fair price commission for Illinois will have an official slogan to impress conservation on the 70,000 club women who are assisting in the campaign against the high cost of living. The slogan, Mrs. Maude A. Turley, secretary of the committee, announced to-day, reads:

"To market, to market, to buy a fat pig. Home again, home again—Prices too big."

Raids Here Net 650 and 201 Are in Cells or on Ellis Island.

NATION'S TOTAL 4,500

Leaders Face Conviction in
Mass of Literature Seized
in Dens.

DEATH DEVICES FOUND

Deportation Machinery Rushed
as Three "Arks" Here
Await Prisoners.

Preachers and advocates of Red revolution throughout the entire country were thrown into a panic yesterday by the Federal raids, which continued in all of the large cities from coast to coast and many outlying districts.

Meeting places far and wide were abandoned and active workers for the cause of anarchy and Bolshevism fled their homes. Tons of violence literature were hurriedly destroyed to prevent it falling into the hands of Government raiders, and every effort was made by leaders of the revolutionary movement to dispose of incriminating evidence.

But despite these doings the agents of the Department of Justice, acting under the direction of Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer and Chief William J. Flynn, had succeeded yesterday evening in gathering more than 4,500 prisoners into their nets. Of these 2,635 had been held for deportation last night. Additional arrests were being reported hourly in all parts of the country.

Efforts were made to assemble all of these prisoners at points where they may be packed onto trains and rushed to this city without delay. On their arrival here they will go at once to Ellis Island, where about 600 anarchists and Communists were already awaiting deportation last night.

According to official announcement their cases will be expedited and they may be started on their way overseas within the next two weeks. It is understood that a large number will not oppose deportation.

In addition to the transport Kilpatrick, sister ship of the Buford, the Government may use both the America and the General Grant in transporting the deportees. These two ships flew the German flag in pre-war days.

Those who are ousted from this country in all probability will be shipped to Estonia, where the Buford has been ordered to put in with the band of plotters, including Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, who left this port two weeks ago to-day.

201 Are Held Here.

Of the 650 Reds who were seized here in various branch headquarters of the Communist and Communist Labor parties last night 201 were held for deportation yesterday. Of this group twenty were women. Julius Cocklin, the city tax collector, who was arrested in the headquarters of the Harlem Communists and who admitted membership in the revolutionary organization, was turned over to the police for prosecution on a charge of criminal anarchy.

Similar disposition of the case of Mary Leont, who gave her address as 141 Sterling place, Brooklyn, and who could not be deported by reason of citizenship. Harry Wintsky, the secretary of the Communists, who was arrested in the raid on Friday night, was allowed to go because he is at present under heavy bail and awaiting trial on charges of criminal anarchy preferred against him by the Lusk Legislative Committee on Bolshevism.

Papers and other materials seized in the raids are expected to prove of great value in preparing the cases against those already seized and in planning the arrest of others.</